VARIOUS LETTERS EXPLAINED.

E ACQUAINTANCE AND RELATIONS WITH MRS.

WOODHULL—MR. BEECHER'S COMMENTS ON "SIR
MAEMADUKE'S MUSINGS"—THE EFFORT TO
RESTORE MR. TILTON TO THE CHURCH—THE
BOWEN'S CHARGES UNKNOWN TO MR. BEECHER
WHEN HE SIGKED THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT.
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Mr. Beecher continued yesterday the task of explaining his various letters and contradicting the statements of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. Their relations with Mrs. Woodhuli, the effort to restore Mr. Tilton to membership in Plymouth Church, and the document familiarly known as the "ragged edge letter" were the main elements in the morning's testimeny. In the afternoon the Tripartite Covenant formed the principal topic discussed. The audience was as large as usual. Among the Plymouth delegation were the Rev. C. S. Robinson, formerly of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, brother of the ex-Vice-President, and late missionary in Turkey, and Alston Smith of the publishing house of Scribner &

ODDS AND ENDS EXPLAINED.

Several minor matters occurred the earlier hours of the court, and delayed for a little time the taking of testimony. Further difficulties have arisen in regard to Mr. Cleveland's testimony, and it has been finally settled that it is to be submitted in court. Mr. Cleveland has been permitted to go for several days into the country, and when he returns, if his health admits, he will take the stand, following Mr. Beecher. The testimony had been nearly completed on both sides, when the plaintiff's counsel insisted upon Mr. Cleveland's appearance in court.

Resuming his explanations of the personal relations of Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and himself with Woodhull, Mr. Beecher testified that his refusal to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting was positive, and that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton both knew it to be absolute, though they had testified differently. His relations with her were not cordial, he did not agree with her social views and told her so, and refused positively to invite her to his house. although Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton received her at their homes. The relations of the last-named gentlemen and the wife of Mr. Monlton with Mrs. Woodhull were, on the contrary, intimate and affectionate; and on one occasion, at a dinner at Mr. Moulton's house, he had seen all three welcome Mrs. Woodbull with a kiss.

The poem by Mr. Tilton called "Sir Marmaduke's Musings" was next taken up, and Mr. Beecher testified that on seeing it in print he had expressed to Mr. Moulton bis indignation at its publication, calling it "a dastardly thing," and declaring that it was "an ill bird that fouls its own nest." Mr. Beecher subsequently denied having said to Mr. Moulton, as alleged by the latter, "that it almost broke his beart to read it," and that he " considered it as virtually a telling of the story of himself and Elizabeth." He explained that he had said that it broke his heart to have such things said, "bringing Elizabeth's name out in such a way before the world; for it was an arrow shot at her."

IMPORTANT CONTRADICTIONS.

Mr. Beecher's efforts to induce Mr. Tilton to return to Plymouth Church and the latter's refusal were next explained. Mr. Tilton in his testimony (THE TRIBUNE'S report, pamphlet edition, pp. 416-417) gave this scene at great length, but his account was wholly at variance with the statement made yesterday by Mr. Beecher. After describing the interview, Mr. Beecher's attention was called to several statements in Mr. Tilton's testimony, and without exception he denied their correctness. All of these are fully given in the verbatim report below under the head of "Other Narrated Conversations Denied." In one instance Mr. Beecher, who had answered all the previous questions calmly, added emphasis by saying, "Never-purely imaginativethe whole;" and in another he varied the form by saying, "I know he did not say that." In effect, all of Mr. Tilton's declarations as to the details of that interview were called in question.

In narrating the particulars of an interview in the cars with Mr. Tilton in January, 1872, Mr. Beecher examined in the same way, used almost the same language employed by Mr. Tilton (except in a few instances), but the meaning given to the words as interpreted by Mr. Beecher was totally different from that ascribed to them by Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton had sworn, among other things, that Mr. Beecher had reproached him for publishing the poem, "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," but Mr. Beecher declared yesterday that he had never spoken to Mr. Tilton on

THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER.

There was a decided sensation in court when Mr. Everts called upon the plaintiff's counsel to produce the letter of Feb. 5, 1872, for many of those present knew that to be the date of the document which has come to be known as the "ragged edge" letter. and which all have looked upon as probably the most difficult to explain. It is the desponding letter in which Mr. Beecher refers to his "great year of sorrow," to " the Church, the newspaper, the book." to "suffering the torments of the damned," to his living on "the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety. remorse, fear, despair," and "of his being alone, if Mr. Moulton ceased to love and trust him. Mr. Beecher began his task by narrating circumstances which occurring on Saturday had reduced him to a state of extraordinary but not unusual depression. for it seems, according to his testimony, that the enthusiasm which accompanies Sunday's work is always followed by a reaction on Monday, and that his spirits on that day are always low and his moods despondent. But on this occasion he was still more depressed, from the fact that on the previous Saturday he had been repreached by Mr. Moulton "in a tone that was very cutting" for failure to pay regard to Mr. Tilton's interests as he had promised, for not fulfilling the understanding and the common agreement to aid Mr. Tilton. In the depressed mood which followed two days later Mr. Beecher wrote this long letter which he described "as an exhibit of what he had done during the past year for Theodore." Mr. Beecher's manner in parrating these circumstances was very emotional and the whole audience listened breath lessly. But for the restrictions of the rules of evidence Mr. Beecher would probably have made his statement on this point more elaborate, but he was manifestly under restraint; and not merely of the laws of evidence, for more than once the tears hubbled to his eyes and his voice choked through excess of emotion.

Mr. Evarts then took up the letter and began to read it. As he did so, Mr. Moulton abandoned his seat by the side of Mr. Tilton and left the courtroom. The incident was probably without significance, but occurring at this moment of intense interest on the part of the audience, all observed it, and there was for a moment a buzz of comment. Mr. Evarts continued, without noticing the interruption or conversation, stopping only to ask the witness to explain the meaning of certain passages. Mr. Beecher had a copy of the letter in his hand, and occasionally made corrections in Mr. Evarts's copy. When the more passionate passages came to be explained, Mr. Beecher's emotion was again stirred, tears came (and not only to his eyes, but to those of many in the audience), he grew more fluent and eloquent, and the plaintiff's counsel had again to object in order to keep him within the rules of evidence. Much of the natural effect which it is well known Mr. Beecher can produce in the intensest degree was, of course, lost by these interruptions, though it is not probable that Mr. Beach raised objections for that purpose, for it is apparent to all spectators, and acknowledged by the counsel for Mr. Beecher, that they have been very indulgent in this

Mr. Beecher's explanations of each and all of the passages of these letters [will be found below, but for the convenience of reference and to illustrate she simplicity which marked all of his explanations.

those of the two most vigorous paragraphs in the letter are given below in parallel columns:

The paragraph in which Mr. Beecher suggested that he should "step down and out" was next read and explained, Mr. Beecher displaying great emo. tion in the closing lines.

tion in the closing lines.

The Letter.

But the roots of this prejedice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his piace only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor on can be ware of the feeling of classes in seciety, on other grounds than list runner. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony, or affirmation will reach the root of affirs and remarks the root of affirs and remarks the there is a state of the state of the feeling of classes with. But chronic evil requires chronic remedica. If my destruction would place him all right, that shell not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can after more than that. That I do offer. Sarrifee me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything would be assigned by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E and the children—would have their future clouded.

The Explanation.

Q. Now Sir, what did you refer to in recard to any step or conduct of your wou in those clauses of your letter? A. I undertook to clear him from every imputation that affected his character, except those which belonged to his later in the structure of the church and out of the ministry, and so, the destruction of improvemental that would be discoved. I could wish myself accurated from Christ for my brother's sake!"—and language of a literal and legocal statement, but it is language, as when Paul said: "I could wish myself accurated from Christ for my brother's sake!"—and language of a literal and legocal statement, but it is language, as when Paul said: "I could wish myself accurated from Christ for my brother's sake!"—and language of a literal and legocal statement, but it is language, as when Paul said: "I could wish myself accurated from Christ for my brother's sake!"—and language of a literal and legocal statement, but it is language, as when Paul said: "I could wish myself accurated from Christ for

Then followed the passage containing the familiar allusion to "the ragged edge," which Mr. Evarts read with great deliberation and solemnity. and Mr. Beecher spoke in most feeling tones.

and Mr. Beecher spoke in most feeling tones.

The Letter.

In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part.
Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great divareas in which i speal mead of my time. I look upon death as sweeter faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharps and ranged edge of anxiety, remores, lear, despur, and yet to put on all the abpearance of seriently and happmess, cannot be endured much object.

Nothing can possibly be so bad as the borror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time.

Nothing can possibly be so bad as the borror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time.

Was have the Capital Capital

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

After further explanations of another letter, which was written in a depressed mood, and which contained several Biblical quotations, Mr. Beecher's attention was called to The Golden Age article, of which Mr. Tilton's letter embodying Mr. Bowen's charges against Mr. Beecher formed a part. Mr. Beecher said that previous to this interview in the Spring of 1872, he had never seen Mr. Tilton's letter of Jan. 1, 1871, to Mr. Bowen, although Mr. Moulton testified, (page 68, Vol. I., of THE TRIBUNE'S REPORTS, in pamphlet form,) that he had read it to him some time before Jan. 10, 1871. This declaration, made in most emphatic language, and repeated in two or three forms. made a decided sensation in court, for, on the theory of the plaintiff and according to the testimony for Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher was supposed to have had a full knowledge of this document from the first. The issue of veracity between the defendant and Mr. Moulton on this point is very direct.

The continuation of the examination on this subject led Mr. Beecher to his account of the part which he had taken in the arbitration and the Tripartite Agreement following it. Of the arbitration he had heard very little. It was suggested to bim that it would be wise for Mr. Tilton to have the difficulties with Mr. Bowen submitted to the judgment of others, and he had approved of the idea; but the first be knew of the result of the arbitration was when the Tripartite Covenant was brought to him for his signature. The whole affair, Mr. Beecher testified, was managed by others.

Mr. Beecher then testified in regard to a conversaon which he had with Mr. Tilton in the Spring of 1872, immediately after the latter had broken off his friendly relations with Mrs. Woodhull, in consequeuce of her circulating what was known as the Tit for Tat" letter. He contradicted Mr. Tilton's account of this interview by denying that he himself had then said that he thought Mr. Tilton had done an unwise thing in breaking off his acquaintance with her, and that there was no telling what she might do if they became her enemies. Mr. Evarts read a passage from Mr. Tilton's testimony, concluding with the following declaration: "But I say here, before God, that Mr. Beecher is as much responsible for my connection with Mrs. Woodhull as I am myself;" to which, almost before the reader had finished his question, Mr. Beecher replied; "I say before God that I was not responsible at all

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

The narrative of the witness now turned to the supposed attempts made by Mrs. Woodhull to blackmail him. He had a call from an unknown old gentleman one evening, not long before the publication of the Woodhull scandal, and his visitor told him that there was something awful going to be published about him. What else occurred between them was not given, the plaintiff's side objecting, much to the disappointment of the spectators, who thought, from the humorous retish with which Mr. Beecher began describing his visitor, that a new and amusing scene was to be rehearsed. Mr. Beecher, however, was allowed to testify that no blackmail was levied on him to prevent the publication, and that his idea that the stranger had intended blackmail was derived from Mr. Moulton.

The first that Mr. Beecher knew of the publication of the Woodhull scandal was from Mr. McKel way. At that time Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, and Gen. Tracy agreed that it was best for him to keep silent about it. Subsequently, in the presence of Mr Moulton, Mr. Tilton had taken Mr. Beecher's hands and urged him to deny the stories everywhere. Reecher had suggested that the persons im plicated in the scandal would do well to join in a card of denial, but nothing ever came of the proposition. Beecher contradicted Mr. Tilton's testimony in respect to the proposed card in THE TRIBUNE, stating that the Woodhull scandal was only an outgrowth of the scandalous stories set affoat by Mr. Bowen. thought of or suggested; nor had the witness ever Nothing of the kind, Mr. Beecher testified, was that since the publication of that story he had had no hope.

The narrative now reached December, 1872, when Mr. Beecher and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton had a conference at Mr. Moulton's house, for the purpose of ence at Mr. Moulton's house, for the purpose of coming to an agreement on separate cards denying the Woodhull scandal. Mrs. Tilton copied a card written for her by her husband. Mr. Beecher then asked to see Mr. Tilton's card, but Mr. Tilton declined to submit one, and Mr. Beecher then put his in his pocket, declining to contradict the story unless Mr. Tilton joined in the denial. The testimony of the defendant in regard to this interview was in direct contradiction to that of Mr. Tilton, who affirmed that Mr. Beecher was willing to join Mrs. Tilton in a denial, provided he had Mr. Tilton's word of honor that he would not overturn the denial by publishing anything to the contrary.

THE PROCEEDINGS-VERBATIM.

A RESPITE GRANTED MR. CLEVELAND. The Court met at 11, pursuant to adjourn

Mr. Beecher was recalled and the direct-examination

good as to attend yesterday upon the further conduct of the examination of Mr. Cleveland out of court, but the result at present of consideration of the matter, in which my learned friends concur, is that it will, perhaps, be better in regard to this witness that he should be alle opportunity to recover his strength and health by going into the country, for five or six days, or so, in the hepe that he may then be able to be examined in court; and your Honor's observation of the witness, may perhaps, concur in that view as a suitable one.

Judge Neilson-That is my impression, Sir; he seems to be somewhat improving, I think. Mr. Evarts-Yes, Sir, and with that view he will expect to return in a few days—say by the middle of next week—either to take the stand, or to complete the examination, if he is unable to come into court. That

is satisfactory ! Mr. Beach-Yes, Sir, that is satisfactory, although it will be understood, I suppose, that our concurrence in that arrangement shall in no sense operate as a waiver of our right of cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts-Oh, that we understand. Mr. Cleveland is, and always has been desirous of coming into court, and we have been desirous that he should come in, and our learned friends on the other side naturally prefer that he should. We all wish that.

MR. BEECHER AND THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

Mr. Evarts-I will direct attention to the last question and answer, but it is not necessary that it should be repeated in the record. After speaking of the meeting with Mrs. Woodhull at Mr. Moulton's dinner table, you were asked:

Now, when again did you ever see her! A. I think the only time afterward that I ever saw her to speak with her was when she came to have me preside at the Stein-way Hall meeting, in the Fall of 1871-November, I think, if I am not mistaken.

Then we broke off the examination and adjourned. Now, Mr. Beecher, will you say when and where that interview occurred? A. It took place in the morning of the day in which she delivered her address at the Stein-way Hail, and took place in the front chamber, or second story front room, of Mr. Moulton's house.

Q. Who were present! A. She and I. Q. And at any part of the interview were others pres ent! A. No. Sir; I narrated the interview to others after

Q. What passed between you? It is not necessary to go

into details.

Mr. Morris-Objected to.
Mr. Evarts-What was the subject of that interview. nd had it any relation to the matter between you an Mrs. Tilten or Mr. Tilten or Mr. Moulton ! A. It had reference entirely to presiding at the Steinway Hall meet-ing. I had an interview with her perhaps of twenty minutes, when she left, and I went down stairs and gave an account of the interview to Mr. Moulton and Mr.

Q. Very well. Now, I will ask you-my learned friends will determine whether they will admit it or not-to state what occurred between you and Mrs. Woodhull ?

Mr. Morris-We object to it. Mr. Evarts-Did you afterward state it to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, or either of them? A. I did, both of Q. When ! A. Immediately after the interview

Q. At Mr. Moulton's house! A. Yes, Sir. What had become of Mrs. Woodhull ? A. I think she

got into a coach and went to New-York. Q. Before this-before you had the conference with these others ! A. I think that was it, Sir.

Q. Very well; at any rate she was not present? A. No. Sir; she had gone.

Q. She was not present at the interview? A. I either then immediately—it was immediately— Q. Now, you may state what you said to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton on the subject! A. I said that she met me,

with some formality, and said in substance that she was engaged in an unpopular cause, and that she feit that had a right to the sympathy of progressive men, and that she desired to make an exposition of her sentiments that night in a public lecture, and wished that I should preside at the meeting. I told her that even in respect to causes that were very near to my heart I very seldom allowed myself to preside in public meetings, and that I did not see any reason why I should make an exception in her case. She said that she was conducting a kind of forlorn hope; it was not that phrase, but it was an enterprise in which she, as a woman, was laboring for a better state of things in society; that I was aware of her ideas, and that I sympathized with them, and that she thought I ought to give my assistance in the time of the minority of the cause. I replied to her that in so far as her sentiments were concerned on suffrage I did sympathize with her, not in all the arguments employed, but in the general end; that I was in favor of woman's suffrace, but that so far as her ideas upon social matters were concerned, without pretending to be well informed on the subject, so far as I did know or understand her views, I did not agree with them. She handed me a large roll, if I recollect right, a printed paper, and said that she wished I would read that over, and I should there see what her views were. I took the roll in my hand; the conversation went on; she urged me by various considerations to withdraw my denial and to preside. I told her that I could not under any circumstances; I utterly refused to do any such thing. She then charged me don't know. with cowardice; that I was afraid to lose my influence; and that I was afraid to avow my sentiments. I told her | Moulton afterward concerning that publication ! that I had no sentiments that I was afraid to avow; and as to the charge of cowardice, I supposed I must lie under that imputation in her judgement; and that, in various forms, turned over and over, was the interview, when I rose, and she rose, and I waiked toward the door, and she walked after me toward the door. I shook hands with her there, and she went out. narrating this to Mr. Moulton, he disagreed; he said, he was very sorry; he thought I had lost a great chance to ally that woman to my-to friendliness, friendly feeling : and I said to him: "I cannot preside at such a meeting; I will not identify myself with any of those movents: I will not." Well, I didn't need to do that, he said; I didn't need to do that; it was an opportunityit was an opportunity to show my admiration, or rather my principles in favor of freedom of discussion of all subjects, and he made some such expression as this: that for me, for Henry Ward Beecher, to preside at the public meeting in which was discussed a great social revolution. whether he did or did not believe in it, in part or in whole would go out over the nation, and it would be a sublime

example. That was the substance of it. Q. How did the matter end, as between you and Mrs. ihull, in respect to the definiteness or finality of your refusal! A. I made it absolute, and she knew it was ab-

Q. Was there anything of this kind, as left by you with her, or stated by you to Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, that you did not positively decline, but did not see how you uld do it: nevertheless, if during the afternoon came to a different conclusion, you would go and preside t A. No, Sir; there was nothing of that sort.

Mr. Beach-One moment. You put it whether, as oc curring between himself and Mrs. Woodhull, or as stated

to Tilton and Moulton. The first branch of that is Mr. Evarts-Well, did you state to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, or either of them, as a part of or the conclusof your interview with Mrs. Woodhull, that you left it in that way-that you did not positively decline, but did no see how you could do it; nevertheless, if during the afternoon you came to a different conclusion, you would go and preside ! A. No, Sir; that is altogether a mistake.

FAMILIARITIES BETWEEN MRS. WOODHULL AND THE MOULTONS.

Q. Now, on either of these occasions of meeting Mrs. Woodhull at Mr. Moulton's house, did you observe anything in regard to cordiality or familiarity in the intercourse between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton Mr. Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton† A. I did. Q. Which occurrence was that! A. I think I was in

the chamber when Mrs. Woodhull came to dinner. Q. On the occasion of the dinner! A. Yes.

Q. Who was in the chamber then! A. I don't know that any person was, unless it was Mrs. Moulton: I have an impression that she was there, and we were talking: Mrs. Woodhull came in; Mrs. Moulton went up to her and kissed her, and afterward Mr. Moulton came in, and he went up and also kissed her, shaking hands very cor-

dially and pleasantly.

Q. Did Mr. Tilton come! A. I have an impression that he did, but I have not so distinct a recollection of that; I can see Mr. Moulton doing it.

Q. Very well. Now, Mr. Beecher, in this interview that you had with Mrs. Woodhull, in reference to the Steinway Hall meeting, was there in that conference, or during that interview, any reference on your part, or any reference on Mrs. Woodhull's part, to your doing as sh desired in connection with any difficulties, or affairs, or position of your own? A. Not in the interview; in the letter that she sent to me there was.

Mr. Beach-One moment! one moment! Mr. Evarts-Well, no matter about the letter. Not in

MRS. WOODHULL'S LETTERS TO MR. BEECHER. O. Now, Mr. Beecher, did you receive letters

from Mrs. Woodhull ! A. I did. Q. At what times and how many ! A. I received one in respect to going to Washington to speak at a meeting of women in favor of suffrage, during the session of ConQ. Do you remember what year ! A. It was-I can tell, with your permission, Sir. [Referring to memoran-

dum.] Q Perhaps this !-here is a letter of 2d January, 1872, from you to Mr. Mouiton, which is in evidence t [Handing witness a letter.] A. It was in the Winter-I was hesitating whether it was the Winter of 1870 or Spring of 1872.

Q. You mean the Winter of 1871 ! A. I meant 1871, or the Spring of 1872.

Q. Is that the letter which you now speak of as having been received from Mrs. Woodhull—is the letter of hers to which you refer in your letter to Mr. Moulton, and which you refer to and send him in your letter of January, 18721 [Handing letter to witness.] A. Is it what,

Q. Is the letter that you are now speaking of as having en received by you from Mrs. Woodhull the letter been received by you from Mrs. Woodhull the letter which you now refer to in your letter to Mr. Moulton of

the 2d of January, 1872 I A. No. Sir.
Q. Very well. Then we will pursue that inquiry in connection with this paper. You are speaking of the latter

of suffrage! A. The letter of November, 1871. Q. Was not the Steinway Hall letter about presiding at

Steinway Hall f A. Yes, Sir. Q. You were just now speaking of a letter asking you to go to Washington! A. That was in January.

Q. That is the letter I am desiring to talk about! A. I

understood you to ask me if the letter I spoke of a mo ment ago, volunteering, was the letter that accompanied her invitation, or was in answer to which I answered about the Washington speech.

Mr. Evarts-No. The Witness-Then I misunderstood you.

Mr. Beach-That was the question.

Mr. Evarts-No.
Mr. Beach-The question was whether the letter in reference to the Washington speech was the one he re

ferred to in the letter to Mr. Moulton ! The Witness-I was mistaken, for whichever letter he asked me about I thought it was the other.

Mr. Evarts-You were speaking of a letter you re-ceived on the subject of your going to Washington 1 A.

Yes, Sir.
Q. Now, was that letter of Mrs. Woodhull to you the one that you refer to in that letter to Mr. Moulton !

[Handing witness a letter.] Mr. Shearman-January 2d1

The Witness-I see; yes, Sir. Mr. Evarts-The letter referred to in Exhibit 42. Now, you did receive a letter in regard to the Steinway Hall meeting also! A. I did.

Q. The date of Mrs. Woodhull's letter was somewhere near the date of this letter of yours to Mr. Moulton, was

it not! A. You mean the Washington letter!
Q. The one you refer to in your letter to Mr. Moulton! A. Yes, Sir; I think it was the day before, or the same day. Q. Very well. Now, we will go to the Steinway Hall

meeting. What was the date of that 1 A. November; if you will tell me the date of the-

Q. Was it the date of the meeting ! A. I got the letter, I think, before. Mr. Morris-The 20th; the meeting of the 20th ?

Q. What was the time that you received that letterw near the meeting! A. The first letter was within a day or two days. I cannot say which. Q. Before the meeting ! A. Before the meeting.

Q. And had reference to that meeting ? A. It was en tirely about that meeting. Q. Did you receive any other from her ! A. I did.

Q. At what time ! A. It was later than either of these was in the year 1872, I think.

Q. Was it after, or about the time of the publication of what is known as the Woodhull scandal ! A. Not a great while before that; it was the Autumn of 1872 some time.

Mr. Evarts-That is already in evidence The Witness-Oh, no: it was June 3. Mr. Evarts-Mr. Morris, Mr. Shearman thinks it is not

Mr. Morris-It is in evidence.

Mr. Evarts-If it is we will take it up. The Witness—I call it the Gilsey House letter. Mr. Evarte—It is dated at the Gilsey House.

The Witness-I doubt if it is dated there. Q. This letter was some time in the Summer of 1872, as it not? A. June of 1872.

Q. And with these exceptions—these three letters—did you receive any other letter from her! A. No, Sir. Q. Now, Sir, how many and what letters did you write to her, and what dates ! A. I wrote to her in reply to her

Washington letter of Jan. 2, and I replied to the Gilsey House letter-the letter I call the Gilsey House, because it was a letter on that subject.
Q. The letter in June, 1872 † A. Yes, Sir. Q. And the Steinway Hall letter-was there any writ

ten reply to that ! A. No, Sir; I had an interview.

MR. BEECHER DEPLORES THE SIR MARMA-DUKE POEM. Q. Aninterview followed. Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember the occurrence in the Fall of 1871, the publication of a short poem by Mr. Tilton under the head

mg of "sir Marmaduke's Musings?" A. I do.
Q. How did you become aware of that publication
A. I saw it in the newspapers.

Q. Now, Sir, did you have any conversation with Mr.

Q. And how did that arise, and where? A. I don't know; it came up in the course of some visit or conversa-

Q. What was said between you about it? A. I said I thought it was a dastardly letter; it was an ill bird that fouls its own nest; and he said he thought himself it was very objectionable; he didn't attempt to make an apology Q. Did you in any interview with Mr. Moulton where

this publication was the subject of talk, say to him that it almost broke your heart to read it, or that you considered it virtually a telling of tife story of yourself and Elizabeth ! A. No. Sir : I did not tell him that.

Q. Did you say anything bearing upon that point f A.

Q. What did you say! A. I said that it broke my heart to see such things said, bringing Elizabeth's name out in such a way before the world: it was an arrow shot at her. Q. Now, did you have any conversation with Mr. Til ton about this "Sir Marmaduke's Musings ?" A. I don't recollect any.

MR. TILTON REFUSES TO RETURN TO PLYM-OUTH CHURCH.

Q. In the month of December, 1871, do you remember the subject coming up between yourself and Mr. Diton in any interview as to his retiring from Plymouth Church! A. I do.

Q. Where was that interview held! A. I don't know, Sir: I only remember the conversation.

Q. Now, will you state what passed between you at that period and on that subject, or at any conversation raised in which that subject was spoken of t A. Mr. Tilton complained to me that there was an unfriendly feeling manifested by my friends toward him, and though that-he blamed me in a degree for it. That was only a part of many and frequent conversations at that time. They ran along from time to time. I had undertaken to do what I could to restore Mr. Tilton to the cordial good will of my church.

Mr. Beach-It seems to me, Sir, that these declarations are not responsive to the question, and are general expressions which are not fitting evidence. What passed

Mr. Evarts-They are only introductory to what did paes in the conversations. [To the Witness.] What did pass between you and Mr. Tilton-what had passed between you and Mr. Tilton on the subject of therestorntion of good feeling toward Mr. Tilton in the church, it anything ? A. I had said to Mr. Titton that I could not hold myself accountable for the opinions and prejudice which had existed beforehand, founded on like or dis like of him; that I could not be responsible for them that, however, I felt satisfied that the beginning mumurs and complaints in the church might all of them have been oversladghed and removed, if he felt his way clear to come back, as he used to do, and take part in the affairs of the church, and show a cordial feeling toward the members; and in one of our interviews he showed, I thought, a leaning that way, Sir, and inspired in me some hope that it might come to pass. In such condition I said, "I think I may guarantee to you a welcome that will set you high and dry above all these annoyances." At a later conversation, when he seemed disinclined, I urged him again to take his letter, but he said he didn't consider him-self a member.

Q. What do you mean by his taking his letter! A Taking a dismission to some other church by letter; but he said he had not for a long time considered himself a member of the church. Very well; I asked him then to communicate that fact to the church. He said he could not do that. I said, "You can announce; you don't need to ask: you simply can announce that you are not a men ber, and then the further action of the church will ratify that;" but he declined.

Q. During what period of time, so far as you recall, did these conversations on this topic extend! A. On the particular church relation ! Q Yes, this matter of either restoring or dissolving his one with the church! A. Oh, I should say they ran

of an interview which he puts in the early part of December, 1871, at Mr. Moulton's study, when you came there, and this subject of retiring from the church was spoken of as stated by him in detail. In that interview he says that you in the conversation used these words, or the substance of them:

NIED,

That in view of the events of the Summer and Fall, by a publication of the Woodhuli sketch i suppose he mea? the Life), and my presiding at the Steinway Hall need ing, and the little poem called "Ste Marmadisca" Musings," there had grown up in the church a feeting of ing, and the little poem called "Sir Marematike's Musings," there had grown up in the church a feeting of the part of the members and leaders that I had been an intense Sofritualist, that I had whelly alsundered the orthodox feith, and that I had a whelly alsundered the church for a year or nearly two years, and as my name was being bandled up and down the community, they felt that, as a church, there should be some inquiry made into the matter.

And then he says this: And then he says this:

Mr. Beecher said: You know, Theodore, how dreadful
and distressing this is to my feelings, particularly as I
understand how you have come into your dissepute; but
what can I do! How can I explain to my church members! They are crowding me on every hand.

Now, did any such conversation as that take place be-

tween you and Mr. Tilton ! A. Not between me and Mr.

Q. Now, Sir, in this conversation, or in any conversaion about his fixing in one way or the other his relations with the church, did you say this to him or did he say

Mr. Beecher, in reference to any criticisms made upon me because I have made a sketch of Mrs. Woodbuil's ufe-or presided at a public meeting on her behald, you know perfectly well the reasons that have led me to do it, and you have no right to make these reasons a thorn in my side now.

Did he say anything of that kind to you! A. Not a word, or anything like it.

Q. Now, Sir, was there any conversation, either as part of the interview that I have called your attention to, as narrated by Mr. Tilton, or in this period in which he spoke of dealing with any offense at the little verses

spoke of dealing with any offense at the fitter versus called "Sir Marmaduke's Masings," saying:

You have only to treat it as a farmer treats a nottle: cluten it in your right hand and crush it; handle it boldly; put it into the christian Union, or read it at your prayermenting; treat it as if it had been written by Mrs. Stown, or by some of your friends; treat as if it was a matter not dangerous to you at all.

We have conservation or suggression of that

Was there any conversation or suggestion of that kind as to the treatment of it? A. No, Sir, nothing. Q. Now, did there occur as a part of this interview, or during this period of conversation, anything like this, as

during this period of conversation, anything has the, as stated by Mr. Tilten:

As to the only remaining thing—my retirement from the church—get rid of that in this way: "Say I taid you a year and a haif ago, as I did at one of any earliest interviews, that I had then abandoned the church; it is known as a matter of fact that I have never crossed the threshold of the church since then; assume a power and take my name from the roll, or have a new roll printed, with my name omitted. If it is dangerous to call attention to the fact that my name is there, get rid of it." A. No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts-Did he at this interview or in any inter views on this subject, at about this period, say that if he asked for a dismissal or wrote a letter on the subject, "it will impugn what I have been doing for the last year and a half; and, therefore," as he says he said to you, "you will remember distinctly I told you I would never again cross the threshold of your church." Now, Sir, did he make any statement of that kind to you! A. No, sir; he did not. Q. Now, Sir, in stating any reasons why he could not

insistently ask for any letter of dismissal, during either this special conversation, as he narrates it, or during the conversations at this period on the subject of his relations to the church, did he say this as among the reasons why he could not consistently ask for a letter of dismissat:

he could not consistently ask for a letter of dismassat;
You put your request to me on the ground that my
views are different from those of my childhood. Certainly they are. But allow me to remind you that
my views are not different from the views of
many members of your church in good standing. I am not more radical in any of my views
than Deacoff Freeland or Mr. Challin or any other member in good standing in your church; and is would be a tabsehood to say that I must retire from your church
because of any liberality in my religious views, "for," I
said, "your church is well known throughout Christendom as being an asylum for all looseness and liberality
of Christian views; and it I retire from your church, particularly as criticisms have been made against me for clarly as criticisms have been made against me for ging toward liberality of Caristian sentiment, people is asy, well, if Theodore has grown so loose and liberal its views that he must on that account leave Plymouth irch, where, then, will he go?"

Did he present views or arguments of that kind to you! A. Never—purely imaginative, the whole,
Q. Do you remember, as a part of this conversation, or

of this discussion about terminating his relations to the church, his saying anything of this kind;

My views are liberal enough to entitle me to ask a letter of dismissal from an orthodox Congregational church, but they are too liberal to allow me to remain in good standing in the church; and on that ground I cannot ask any dismissal—but they are not too liberal to allow me to remain in good standing in the caurch, [your church, I suppose he means—your church, Plymouth Church,] and on that ground I cannot ask any dismissal.

Q. Do you remember his stating anything of that kind!
A. I remember that he did not.

Q. Now, this is also given as a part of the argumentaon the subject: Furthermore, [Tilton says,] although you must reruthermore, [1110] asys, member I have been absent from your church for a year and a half, still my wife and daughters remain members, and their names are on the rolf, and if I retire from the church leaving them in their membership, it will not produce upon the public the impression that family difficulties have been obliterated, but that family difficulties have been created.

Q. Do you remember any statement of that kind! A.

, Sir; there was no such-no such discussion.

THE INTERVIEW IN A RAILROAD TRAIN. O. Mr. Beecher, do you remember an occaon of meeting Mr. Tilton in a trip on a-on board the cars at Springfield, Mass., or on that road ! A. I do.

Q. When was that I A. I think it was in January of 1872; somewheres in that neighborhood.

Q. Please state, Mr. Beecher, how that interview arose, and when it was f A. I was leaving Springfield for Boston; had not been a great while out before, sitting not far from the middle of the ears, I felt some one lay his hand on my shoulder, and, looking around, it was filten; and I was very much surprised and said, "How came you here?" He said that he had been lecturing the night before in, I think, Pittsfield, or some place back on the road, and had come right on after lecturing and took the morning train to Boston; he had an engagement in that vicinity; sat down by my side. We entered into some chat about lecturing, what he was lecturing on, what engagements he had in New-England, and how much he meant to go out, and all that kind of conversation; and that led insensibly to a conversation about affairs at home, his wife's health and children. We talked very pleasantly, for he was in one of his gracious moods, and he said, toward the close of the conversation. that if it would be any pleasure, he should be very giad to have me visit at his house, just as I had done in former times-make it a kind of home to myself, that was the idea, and perhaps talked ten or fifteen minutes with me in that way. He then went back to his seat, and after we passed Brookibid, I think it was, I thought it was proper to return the call, and went as wecame in, and sat down by his side in his seat. He was writing; I asked him what he was writing, and he sald his editorials; and then questioned him as to whether he could write in the cars, and whether it was not bad for his eyes, and whether h could think, and all that kind of literary chit-chat. He had a book which he seemed occasionally to be looking into, and I asked him what it was, and he said it was John Woelman's life. I am ashamed to say it was the first time I had ever heard of it, and I asked what it was. He said it was one of the most charming books-of one of the most charming men that ever lived, he thought, and made some remark expressive of the screnity and the peacefulness of that man's nature, and the ffeet that it had upon him; and I said, Well, if that is the kind of book, I mean to have it," and I went on to speak about the peculiar effect which certain classes of books had on my mind, quite independent of the ability of them, or the line of thought, saying that I thought it was perhaps a transfused magnetism from the nature of the man himself that happened to agree with mine-mentioned De Tocqueville's Letters, and Arnold's writings, Matt. Arnold and some others, and said I should be very glad to get any book that would add to my very little library of peace; and after that conversation ran along half an hour-longer than the other, I think. That was the substance of that inter-

Q. In that conversation was anything said by you as to your purpose of getting this book ! A. Yes, Sir; and I did get it; and recommend every man to get it, and read it; it is a beautiful book. Q. In this interview, or either of these interviews in

the cars, did you say anything of this kind, when you asked him what he was writing, or in connection with what he was writing, that you hoped it was not another Sir Marmaduke's poem ! A. No, Sir; I don't think I ever made an allusion to that to him.

Q. Now, Sir, fu reference to this book of John Woolman, his life, I suppose—Life of John Woolman; in that

connection, or in that conversation, did you say anything or do anything of this kind—[reading] "He" [that is yourself] "drew a long breath and said a fountain of peace! Tell me where it is; I want to drink of it." And then he replied: "If there is peace—"and then you continued: "If there is peace in this book, in Heaven's name I must reed it, for I hevocome to the con-

clusion that there is to be no peace for me any more in on through two or three months; my general recollection this life." Did you use any expressions of that kind \$ A. I don't know but I drew a long breath, but the rest of it. I think, is imaginary. I certainly said to him that I OTHER NARRATED CONVERSATIONS DEshould like that book if it was a quieting book, for that that was the class of books, owing to the excessive occu-pation through which I went, that I had sought for; that Q. Now, Mr. Tilton has given a narrative whenver I was fretted or wearled nothing rested me much as to the down and read De Tocqueville's Letters, or

ome book that Last that charm of peace-inspiring. Q. Now, as part of either of these conversallena, did he say to you -after saying to you, "Go on with your work; have no appr headons on my account"-did he say Of course my anxiety is not for your safety, it is for Elizabeth's; but in protecting Elizabeth I necessarily shield you." Was that a part of either of the conversations! A. No. Sir; not a word like it.
MR. BEECHER CUT TO THE HEART BY MR

MOULTON'S COLDNESS.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, soon after this interriew in the cars you wrote a letter to Mr. Moulton refer ring to it. [Showing witness wietter.] The letter of Peb. 5, 1872. Have you a copy of it here! A. I have it

Q. Before writing this letter to Mr. Moulton of Feb. 5. 1872, a long letter, had anything passed between you and Mr. Moniton which induced or led you to write it? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. How did that occur, and what was it? A. I went on a Saturday morning over to the office to see Mr. Moniton;

it had been a troublous time from week to week all along there; things were breaking out; I went to see him on some one of these occasions. I sat for some length of time—some little time before he came in, and when he came in he did not see me—on purpose—and went about als business, continuing for-kept me waiting for a considerable length of time, and then gave me rather a cold recognition; he was passing out and I got up and went out with him-I must say I forced myself on him; he was very distant; he seemed more nearly in the mood of anger with me than I had ver seen him before, and when I entered into some conversation with him he was very abrupt, and even more; I began to make some explanation to him of Mr. Tilton's demands upon me that I should—that I was not failling the understanding and the intent of our cordial agree ment, and that my friends were also doing me a great deal of damage-Mr. Tilton's representation by-doing him a great deal injudiciously, too; Mr. Moniton replied with a tone that was cutting to me-the substance of it was it was very well for me that I had all that I wantedwealth, and a home, and a church, and my friends-it was very well for me to slight or pay little regard to Mr. Tilton's condition and feelings; that he was without support; that he was safering poverty; that he was being injured by those that were flattering me, and he bore down with some severity upon me in the matter; the conversation was peculiarly trying to me; I was going to be absent the whole of the next week. I preached on Sunday, but on Monday morning I was in a profound reaction. Usually I do not feel the effect of the reaction till Monday night or Tuesday, if at all, but on Monday was in a profound reaction, and I felt I could not go off and be gone a week without clearing myself in the court of honor for the fulfillment of every obligation that I had assumed. I determined that I would give him such a letter as would make him feel to his innermost man that I had done what a man ought to do for a friend in trouble, and under that condition I wrote this letter which may be considered as an exhibit-my exhibit of what I had done for the last year for Theodore and of my feeling of willingness to do whatever might become a man to fulfill every obligation that I had made, or every pledge of everything that love, friend-hip, or fidelity could require of a man; I was thoroughly indignant to be reproached for infidelity.

Mr. Evarts—I will now read this letter, as I wish to ask
you some questions upon the subject.

MR. BEECHER ON THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER.

The Witness-You cannot understand it unss you understand exactly the gradually accumulating circumstances preceding which are the text of it. Mr. Evarts-[Reading.]
Monbay, Feb. 5, 1872.
Monbay, Feb. 5, 1872.

Mr Dear Friend: I leave town to-day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New-Haven. I shall not be here till Friday.

About two weeks ago I met T. in the cars, going to B. He was kind. We tailed much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anniety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension.

On returning home from New-Haven (where I am three days in the week, delivering a course of hereign days in the week, delivering a course of lectures to the thrological students). I found a note from E., saying that T. felt hard toward me, and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West.

Whom did you refer to under the initial E. ! A. Etiza beth.

Q. Mrs. Tilton ! A. Mrs. Tilton. "She kindly added"-now comes a quotation from her

letter, I suppose f A. Yes, Sir. Mr. Evarts [reading]—
"Do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but
the God in whom we trust will delicer as all sayeig. I
know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and
I also know your embarrassments." These were words of
warning, but also of consolation; for I believe E. is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are seener
heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that
a change has come to T. since I saw him in the curs—indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of
the feeling in society and the humiliations which environ
his enterprise.
The Witness—"Unitations"

The Witness-"Limitations."

Mr. Evarts-"Humiliations"-it should be "limita-tions." A. I think it should be "limitations." Q. Yes, this is a misprint in the evidence-Q. Yes, this is a inspirint in the environ his enterprise; he And the limitations which environ his enterprise; he

has growingly felt that I had a power to help white did not develop, and I believe you have participated How had you learned or gained the impression that Mr. Moulton participated in that feeling? Q. Well, I think I had occasion to on Saturday before.

Q. That you referred to? A. Yes, SE.

Mr. Evarts [reading].

It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his triais he open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers, and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this areat year of sorrow. I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alice or same.

The Witnesser. And some."

Q. That you referred to ! A. Yes, Sir.

The Witness-" And sane."
Q. "And sane." Well, " and sane " there. I have been the center of three distinct circles, each me of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly eventive or originative powers, viz.:

1. The great church.

2. The necespaper.

3. The book.

3. The book.

The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sen-

sitiecaess of so many or my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occa-sion of alarm and notice, and have excited, when it was important that rumors should die and everything be The Witness-" Where," I think, Sir.

Mr. Beach-" Where" Instead of " when. The Witness-" Would have excited where it was important that rumors--" Mr. Evarts-" Where"-well, it seems a very imperfect

print.
The Witness-There is an elision in the sentencewould have excited in quarters where---

Mr. Evarts [reading]—
The newspaper I did roll off, doing but little except give general directions, and in so doing I was continually purred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped.

The "Life of Christ." long delayed, had locked up the apital of the firm, and was likely to sink them-finished t must be. Was ever book born of such sornow as that was? The interior history of it will never be written. During all this time you, literally, were all my stay and um/ort. I should have fallen on the way but for the ourage which you inspired and the hope which you reathed.

breathed.

My vacation was profitable. I came back, hoping that
the bitterness of death was passed. But T's troubles
brought back the cloud, with even severer suffering.
For all this Fall and Winter I have felt that you did not
feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed, both to you

and T., as contenting myself with a cautious or sing policy, willing to save myself, but not to risk anyth Had you observed any such indication on Mr. Moulton's part to which you there refer! A. I had; nothing

that-it culminated in that. Q. In that interview -- A. I tried to make myself think that it was my impression, but on that Saturday's interview I gave interpretation to all the interviews

Q. Through what period do you mean? A. I mean from the period of three or four months, or more, eve since—until after September, at any rate.

The letter proceeds: [Reading.]

The letter proceeds: [Reading.]
I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I amport. No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands were I fo.
To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough—but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen auspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the dammed; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all this may be taiked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system.

Now, Sir, what occasions, or subjects, or suspicion, or anxiety, or alarm, or disturbance, did you refer to in this passage ! A. I referred to the anxiety which I had, these